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VOL. IV---NO. 19.3

HONOLULU, WEDNISDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

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Honolulu, Marsh 27, 1867.

51.3m

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

CARLSUHE, Jan. 20, 1868. An exact and reliabl statement of affairs in the Old World at he present moment, would be an easy mattr if I were to confine myself to bare facts nly. For instance, I might devise a neat life table, with a few columns on the left, tout in the respective budgets for the last en years (for comparison's sake), of the rincipal countries of Europe; their floating debts; the rapid growth of annual deficit with the ingenious methods to cover them the ever increasing taxation of the people, e., etc.; then, writing on the right-say theredit side-Sadowa, Konigsgraetz, Mentana German Unity, or Prussian aggrandizennt, (which?), etc., etc., and lower down; corresponding to the 31st of December, of he blessed year 1867, such words as-partia allure of the crops, severe winter, drealful sufferings, trade prostrate, general disontent, but above all, that instinctive fear of acoming catastrophe, which has pervaded alighasses, and which makes a population restless, and then leave it to you to make out the babace sheet.

But a serious political writer must not be satisfied with stating facts only. Ifhe wishes to impart to others his own apprelation of things, and of the consequences that may follow therefrom, he must enter ito the discussion of the causes which hav produced those facts, and then, by logics' reasoning, lead his readers to the same onclusions he blinself has come to.

I am aware that prophetic politics are rarely worthy even of the ver slight attention they usually receive. Somuch depends on individual lives, on latent sut irresistible popular opinion, on these inidents which even statesmen in the despir of ignorance call "accidents," that the kenest observers are constantly at fault. Still, it is worth while sometimes to look aound, to see, if we can, whither Europe is difting. That it is in motion, is evident, and the point to be ascertained is whither the ide is carrying

Is it to that blessed era wiich the gentle men of the peace convention of Geneva, (of notorious memory), and suci like, delight so

men of the prace convention of Geneva, (of notorious memory), and succilike, delight so much in showing to us in the dimness of the future, or is it to a dangerous rock in the channel—a European war? All the signs which have ever preceded Laropean convulsions exist around us in abundance. The regime of law has, it is adultied, ended.

If we review the events of last year; if we consider the national policy of each individual state, and see how far that policy affects general politics, we shall have no difficulty in answering the above questions.

The Luxembourg affair, which, in the spring of has year, seemed to make war inevitable, was a natural consequence of the great German war. France stood neutral during the strife, and, no doubt, by the previously given assurance of her neutrality, had rendered a most important service to Prussia, enabling her to concentrate all her active forces in Bohemia and on the Main. The means which Prussia was to employ for bringing about a fusion of the different German elements, had the approval of a man who, like the Emperor Napoleon, had stood up for the principle of nationalities. But his passive actuate at the occasing our or the war, which decidedly he could have prevented by throwing his sword into the scale, turned out not to have such a disinterested turned out not to have such a disinterested act on his part as was believed at first. He never thought (and who did think it?) that Prussia would overcome her enemies in such a short time, and so completely. He had hoped, after a long, and to both parties exhausting, war, to remain master of the situhausting, war, to remain master of the situation, and play the part of supreme arbiter.
Though he interposed at Nikolsburg, and
stopped the Pruesians before Vienna, he
could not change what had been done in the
North—I mean the absorption of Hanover,
Hesse-Cassel and Nassau—nor could he prevent Prussia from concluding military treaties with the remaining Southern States,
which might be said to have at once established German Unity, at least as farns foreign
suggression was concerned.

At the splendid and unexpected success of
the Prussians, the French who, until now,
had been accustomed to consider themselves
the first military nation of the world, became

had been accustomed to consider themselves the first military nation of the world, became alarmed and jealous. The French diplomacy thought the momenta favorable one for de-manding at Berlin, territorial compensation for services rendered. The peremptory re-jection of that demand by Count de Bia-mark, and the storm of indignation it aroused throughout Germany, made Mr. Dronyn de Liuys resign and gave Napoleon that unfor-tunate idea of buying Laxembourg from the needy King of Holland, William III. How that affair was settled, you are aware. It was a mistake, and a great one. It left a sore.

that affair was settled, you are aware. It was a mistake, and a great one. It left a sore, which the Emperor's enemies have taken good care to keep open.

If war did not break out then, it was mainly owing to the efforts of Lord Stanley. But I think I am safe, when I say that both France and Prussis were glad enough for having a pretext not to come to blows. The first, because size was not ready, the latter, because she wanted time to breathe, and had enough on her bands. Besides the opening of the Exhibition drew user, and the mighty interests engaged in that enterprise could not be discarded.

It was during that magnificent display of

discarded.

It was during that magnificent display of human ingenuity and enterprise, that two events occurred, which spread a gloom over Europe, and at once destroyed the expectations of those, who from the gathering of so many Sovereigns and their personal intercourse had hoped fresh guarantees for a good understanding among them.

On the 6th of June, the Pole, Berchowski, fired upon the Emperor Alexander in the Bois de Bologne. The cursed deed of a single miscream brought the old Russian party into power again. Russia became estranged to Trance and with more fervor than ever is following now its traditional policy.

On the first of July, at the very moment when the Emperor Napoleon was distribut-ing the prizes, the news arrived that Maxi-millian, whom by the sid of his troops he had made Emperor of Mexico, and whom at the peremptory demand of the United States' Government, he had to abandon to his own Government, he had to abandon to his

resources, had been shot on the 19th of June at Queretaro. That was the greatest defeat the Empire had as yet sustained, and the impression of it on such a sensitive people, as the French are could not be but very deep and galling. All the sacrifices in men and money had been made in vain, and moreover there remained the moral obligation imposed upon the French Government to indemnify somehow the bondholders of the Mexican loan, whom they had encouraged to subscribe.

Soon another cause for inquietude came from the South. Garibaldi, the great patriot urces, had been shot on the 19th of Ju

Soon another cause for loquictude came from the South. Garibaldi, the great patriot and soldier but poor politician, thought the moment propitions for solving the Roman question—that Gordian knot of modern times—by the sword. This fresh complication of Italian affairs was owing partly to the intrigues of the party of action, who know but too well how to make capital out of the internation of their contravariance.

too well how to make capital out of the in-fatuation of their countrymen, partly also it must be acknowledged, to the double faced policy of the French.

It would be as well to remark here, that for some time past the Emperor's policy has chaggined his real friends and escouraged his enemies. The boldness, which before had characterized so much the man and his ac-51-3m tions, seems to have given place to vs tion and irresolution. Is it, that age an firmity have broken the elasticity of that

termind? Have late events shown him, that his star is on the wane, or disgusted by the ingratitude and meanness of men has he become indifferent? "Quier sahe."

But so much is certain, that for some time

come indifferent? "Quien sabe."

But so much is certain, that for some time past a sort of fatality has attached itself to all his combinations and undertakings. It would be unjust, however, to burden him with the sole responsibility of his recent acts. There is a powerful faction at the Tuilleries, (whose head is the Empress, the so-called "Spanish faction,") reactionary and bigoted, the same through whose influence the Mexican campaign had been decided upon, and who, short-sighted as they are, do not see that they are playing into the hands of the enemies of the imperial dynasty.

On the other hand there is the "war party" hardly less influential than the former, and whose name sufficiently indicates its tendencies. Without openly adopting the views of either of them, the Emperor has allowed himself to be influenced of late and has committed some mistakes, which his own better judgment might have averted.

I have said the French policy had been a double faced one in regard to Italy. The French troops left Rome on the 15th of September, 1866, in conformity with the Convention concluded between the Emperor and the King of Italy, and it was understood that henceforth the Pope should be left to his own resources. But what did really happen? The French troops here in the source of Marshal Niel, went to Rome to inspect the "Antibes Legion," in which desertions had become frequent. The General made a speech as if he had French troops before him, and inquiry being made it was found that they were considered as such. Upon this the Government at Florence made strong representations at Paris, declaring that the Convention of September had been violated. These representations remained without effect. Meanwhile the popular pasthat the Convention of September had been violated. These representations remained without effect. Meanwhile the popular passions had been aroused in Italy, and Garibaid made his well known raid into the Papai States, there to meet at Mentena, not far from the doors of Rome, with his second Aspromonte. French divisions arrived just in time to save the Papai troops from defeat!

And so the French are at Rome again and the temporal power of the Pope has been granted a new lease. How long will it last and what, we may ask, has been gained? The Pope more than ever is adverse to granting reforms in what is left to him of his patrimony. To all pressing demands and friendly advise, Cardinal Antonelli auswers: "Non possamuse." The Vicar of Christ has his capital fortified by French engineers and spends the "Peters Pence" in recruiting soldiers.

his capital fortified by French engineers and spends the "Peters Pence" in recruiting soldiers.

In the Kingdom of Italy, things go from had to worse. The treasury is empty; the organization of the acquired provinces remains suspended; the Ministers without moral support; the political factions accesse each other of incapacity or even treason; brigandage is flourishing more than ever; the southern provinces are overrun by the sceret agent of King Francis, who praise the biessings of the old regime and openly instigate the people to revolt; the friends of Garibaldi and Mazini shout, Rome or death, and do all they can to increase the general confusion. In fact the Italian ship of state is not unlike a ship with breakers abead, and of whose crew, instead of working hard to save the craft, go some to pray and some to curse.

to eave the craft, go some to pray and some to curse.

Even bearing in mind, that France is a Catholic country and that the Emperor has necessarily to reckon with that powerful party, which represents ultra-Catholicism in France, still it is difficult to understand the real motives, which made him decide upon that second Roman expedition. Of course he could not allow Garbaldi to plant the red flag upon the capital, but he might (by a secret understanding with King Victor Emanuel) have allowed the Italian army to cross the frontiers, and his own troops to come just one day too late, when he could have the ungood his chouldess before accomplished facts and left the matter for diplomacy to settle.

Italian unity, Napoleon's own work, and the restoration of the deposed Princes.

Letting alone the financial question of that expedition, which has heavily burdened the French budget, the Emperor has allenated from himself the sympathies of the Italian people, (his natural alies in a possible war with Germany), while on the other hand it has not satisfied the clerical party, for whose benefit the expedition had been undertaken, and who now reproach him with not having done enough. To give an idea of what the French temper is at the present moment, I have only to point out to you the debates about the new Army Bill, both in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and you will agree with me when I say that France is restless, ill-content, and ready for the strife. I have dwelt upon the affairs of France, because, from a political point of view, she is after all the central nation of Europe—the pivot on which diplomacy always turns—and because we all know that any storm arising there is more sweeping and destructive in its effects than when it comes from any other quarter.

As every mail supplies you with English

quarter.

As every mail supplies you with English papers, you are aware that England has plenty of work to attend to. What with Fernianism, the expedition to Abyssinia, the cries for reform, and her not very friendly relations with the United States, it is no wonder that she feels uneasy, however reassuring the language of the press may be. So much is certain, that should war break out England must, sooner or later, he forced

So much is certain, that should war break out, England must, sooner or later, lee forced into it in spite of herself, and her position would be an awkward one.

To speak of Spain would be to repeat the old story over and over again. The only hope for that unhappy country is that the people should rouse themselves to action, and put an end to that swindling concern, which some persons are yet pleased to dignify with the name of a Constitutional Government.

ernment.

In the East, black clouds are forming, portending very little good. Russia is at her old tricks again. It is very difficult, as we read the tidings from the South-east of the Poorte on the light. Cretans; the incessant menaces of Servia, and the forming of armed bands on the routlers of Bulgaria, to doubt that another and the forming of armed bands on the frontlers of Bulgaria, to doubt that another and more powerful effort for the expulsion of the Mussulman is at hand. I can not vouch for the truth of a report which has been going the round of the papers lately, that there exists a thorough understanding between Prussia and Russia, which gives the latter entire freedom to move southward, without opposition from North Germany. I can bardly believe that such a wary and cantious statesman as Count Bismark should have entered into any positive engagements respecting his future policy. Should, however, such a treaty exist, it would certainly explain why Russia can intrigue in the Principalities without opposition from the Hohenzollern now reigning there; why the Pauslavent agritudes is spreading along the Lower Danule; why Bohemia is openly appealing to Russian aid.

When Russian has converted her present arms into as many breech-loaders, and we shall see!

And Germany you will say. I must consulting the present of the safety of inter-island communication.

And Germany you will say. I must confess at once, that my task here becomes more difficult. I shall have to speak of the many changes wrought by Prussia and Austria by the war of or 1866; of what has been done and of what remains to be done; of the relations in which these two countries stand to each other and to the rest of Europe; of the policy pursued by their respective Ministers and of the difficulties they have to contend with, the one in his efforts to bring about German Unity, the other in his endeavors to regenerate his adopted country. For this, I have to refer you to my next, as the closing of the mail is at hand.

Before concluding, however, I wish to

point out to you one fact more, which alone would be sufficient to define the present political situation of Europe. The colosal and general armaments which take place everywhere, are the immediate consequence of the Prussian victories, as almost every country on the continent thinks itself under the necessity of adopting the Prussian military system and to exchange the ordinary rifle for the dreaded needle gun or some other breechloader. And what if the unhappy idea should gain strength, that the newly organized armies ought to prove practically the efficiency of the different systems of arms which they have adopted?

"Si vis parem, para bellum," it is said! But such a peace establishment would absorb the whole of the resources of a country, and could not by any means sustain itself for any length of time. But peace or war, one thing is certain and inevitable if a complete change does not take place soon, and that is: a general bankruptey.

Igrieve to say that the future I have drawn is a gloomy one. I shall be happy indeed, if in my next, I can rive you more cheerful

is a gloomy one. I shall be happy indeed, if in my next, I can give you more cheerful news. E. H.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

AN ACT
To change the than the telephone to the Fourth Circuit.

BE IT ENACTED, by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Haustian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:
SECTION 1. The term of the Circuit Court now appointed by law to be holden at Nawiliwili, within and for the Fourth Circuit of this Kingdom, on the first Tuesday of May of each year, shall be holden hereafter at Nawiliwili, on the first Tuesday of August, in each year.
SECTION 2. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, are repealed.

Section 2. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, are repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon
its passage; provided, that the term of said
Circuit Court appointed to be holden during
the present year, shall be holden at Nawiliwili
on the first Tuesday of May, anything in this
Act to the contrary notwithstacding; but the
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may, by
his written order, direct the Sheris to adjourn
the same to any day not later than the first
Tuesday of August, of the present year.
Approved this 27th day of April, 1868.

KAMEHAMKHA R.

AN ACT
To authorize the Collector-General of Customs to permit the withdrawal of Alcohol in certain cases.

BE IT EXACTED, by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Huncation Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:
The Collector-General of Customs, in his discretion, may allow Alcohol to be withdrawn from the Custom House for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes, on the payment of a duty of fifty per cent of valorem—the party or parties applying for and withdrawing the same, giving satisfactory security that it shall be used only for such purposes.

Approved this 36th day of April, 1868.

KAMEHANERA R.

AN ACT

AN ACT
To provide for the Adjournment of Courts in the absence of the Presiding Justice.

Bu it ensembly of the King, and the Legislatice Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled;
Section 1. If no Justice of the Supreme Court shall attend any Circuit Court at the time which it is appointed to be holden, the Circuit Judge, or if no Chi-uit Judge be in attendance, the Sheriff may open the Court and adjourn the same from day to day, and from time to time, until the attendance of some Justice of the Supreme Court; but no such adjournment shall be for a longer time than three days, unless there shall be produced and recorded by the Clerk, at the time of such adjournment, a written order by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, fixing the day to which said Circuit Court shall stand adjourned.

Section 2. The 87d section of the Civil Code

bear upon him in this affair. At least one is apt to think so in noticing the language of the papers of that party, which I have called the Spanish party. These papers openly preach war with Italy, the destruction of Italian unity, Napoleon's own work, and the ions of Circuit Courts shall not extend, durin any one term, beyond the period of fourtee days, is also repealed. Approved this 30th day of April, 1868. Канинамина В.

> AN ACT
> To provide for Reports of Judicial Business.
> BE IT ENACTED, by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the King dom assemblat:
> SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Circuit Judges and District Justices, on or before the first Monday of January in each year, to make reports to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the amount and kind of public business done in their respective Courts. Such reports shall set forth particularly the amount and kind of official business done in each Circuit and District during the year preceding. Circuit and District during the year preceding the number of persons prosecuted, the crims and mislemeanors for which such prosecution were had, and the results thereof, and the pur ishments awarded against any person convict-ed thereon. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall direct the form in which such re-ports shall be made, and the Clerk of said guch direction.
> Section 2. This Act shall take effect fre

and after the date of its passage, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, are repealed. Approved this 30th day of April, 1868. Kahehameha R.

AN ACT
To provide for an Additional Term of the Circuit Court in the Third Circuit.

BE IT ENACTED, by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Haussian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:
SECTION 1. A term of the Circuit Court shall be holden at Waimea, on the Island of Hawaii, within and for the Third Circuit of the Kingdom, on the first Tuosday of November in each year.

Secriox 2. The term of the Circuit Court nog appointed by law to be holden on the first Tuesday of September, within and for the said Third Circuit, shall bereafter be holden at Third Circuit, shall herealter be holden at Hilo, on the first Tuesday of May in each year. Section 3. Either term may be adjourned to the other seat of Justice in the Island of Ha-waii, appointed for holding said Circuit Court, whenever, in the opinion of the Justice of the Suprame Court presiding at the same, the in-terest of public justice shall require such ad-journment.

Section 4. This Act shall take effect upon its passage, providing that the term of said Grenit Court appointed to be holded auring the present year shall be held at Waimes, on the first Tuesday of September, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, but the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may by his written order direct the Sheriff to adjourn the same to any day not later than the first Tuesday of November of the present year.

Approved this 2d day of May, 1868.

KAREHAMERA R.

rideavors to order, otherwise no register will be gr For this, I The fee for such certificate shall be thr

Hawaiian Gazette

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE

PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTIN

To amend Section 209 of the Civil Code

AN ACT To amend Section 1183 of the Civil Code

BK IT ENACTED, by the King and the Legisla tive Assembly of the Hanaiian Islands it the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled: Secritors 1. That Section 1183 of the Civil Code be, and the rame is hereby amended by striking out the word "fully," in the third line, "and attested by the Kuhina Nai," in the 5th and 6th lines, so that the Section will

the 5th and 6th lines, so that the sound one rend as follows:

SECTION 1183. The Marshal, or some one deputed by him, shall inflict the punishment of death, by hanging the criminal by the neck until dead, when the body shall he disposed of pursuant to the direction of the Court. No capital punishment shall be so inflicted until the warrant for that purpose be signed by the King; nor shall such punishment be inflicted after His Majesty's pardon.

Approved this 13th day of May, 1868.

KAMBHANEBA R.

Approved this 13th of May, 1868.
KAMERAMENA R.

persons.

BE IT ENACTED, by the King and the Legislatice Assembly of the Humanian Islands, is the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

rly person two years.

Approved this 13th day of May, 1865.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

To amend the Constitution granted by His Majesty Kamehameha 5 on the 20th day of August, 1864, proposed in accordance with Article 80 of the Constitution.

That Article 56 be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "one hun-dred and fifty," and inserting in the place thereof, the words "two hundred and fift

The Aspressniatives shall receive for their services, a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public Treasury; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars for each session."

LIBELLE WRECKERS.—The wrecking party of the second expedition to Wake's Island, returned by the British brig Clio last month. They sailed from Honolulu last September, in the schooner Moi Wahine, and landed on Wake's Island, after a pleasant passage down of a month. Capt. English, Mr. Thes. Fos. ter and nine Hawaiian divers were landed. with a part of their stores, and apparatus for distilling water. The next day, towards night, the wind shifting, the schooner took her anchor and put out to sea, to avoid a lee shore. The vessel was never seen again afterwards. The wind on the third day veered suddenly to the westward, and blew living gale. On the island its force was and branches strewed the whole island. Captain Zenas Bent, the mate Mr. White, and seven Hawalian seamen perished with the schooner. The weather at Wake's Island during the five months that the party were there, with the exception of the typhoon-

Thursday—was pleasant and fair.

The lagoon abounds with fish, and from the middle of February, the birds made their appearance, and there was plenty of eggs. On these natural resources of the Island the the wreckers managed to live without serious Inconvenience, while by distillation they procured as much water as they required. Their wrecking was finished many weeks ere a chance to leave the island was offered.

Though it lies in the track of the China bound vessels, it is incorrectly laid down, and therefore they give it a wide berth, especially when passed on the windward side. During the four months, only one vessel was communicated with-a brig that touched within two weeks after the party landed, and before they had given up hope for the return of their schooner. Several sail were seen at intervals, but they passed on without noticing the island, or the signals on the abore. At length the Cito appeared, bound thither for wrecking purposes, not being aware that the Honoluln party were there. Near the island the Clio spoke a bark, which was prob-ably the vessel which had agreed, when leav-ing Honoinlu for China, to touch at the island and report upon the fate of the party, for whose safety, on account of long absence, serious fears were entertained here. The Clio was chartered for Honolulu, and taking on board the party, the quickellar and other material of the wrested to the party of the party, for whose safety, on account of the party, for the party of the pa material of the wrecked Likelle, arrived after a pleasant run of thirty days.

BE IT ENACTED, by the King and the Logisla-five Assembly of the Honoriton Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom amended; Sacrios 1. That Section 299 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom be, and the same is hereby amended, so that the Section will read as follows: "Section 299. Any party december bismelf

hereby amended, so that the Section will read as follows:

"Saccrox 999. Any party deeming himself aggrieved by the decision of the Commissioners for the settlement of controversies respecting rights of ways, and rights of water, may appeal therefron to the Circuit Court of the respective circuits, or to the Supreme Court, which Circuit Court or Supreme Court shall hear and determine the case in banco, and allow the introduction of new evidence: Provided, however, that any party desirous of sea appealing, shall give notice of the same to the Commissioners within five days after the rendition of their decision, and pay to the Commissioners the costs accrued, to the date of such appeal, and deposit with the Commissioners about in the sum of one hundred dollars, with sufficient surety to be approved by a majority of said Commissioners, conditioned for the payment of costs further to accrue, in case the appellant is defeated in the Court above. Whereupon a certificate of appeal shall be granted.

**Example Provided Testing Provided Court above. Whereupon a certificate of appeal shall be granted.

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RESOLUTION.

Resolved. That the Minister of Finance is hereby authorised to pay out of the public money, the sum of six thousand eight hundred and forty-foor deliars and forty-eight cents, to defray the expenses of the late expedition of His Majesty, in the steamer Kilowee to Hawaii.

To amend Chapter 38, Section 2 of the Penal AN ACT Code, relative to vagrants and disc

That the second section of the thirty-eighth chapter of the Civil Code, he so far amended that it shall be competent for any Police Court or District Justice to cause any litle or disorderly person to be detained for a period not

BE IT ENACUED, by the King and the Legisla-tive Assembly of the Huvasian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

so that the article as amended shall read as follows:
"The Representatives shall receive for their
"The Representatives shall receive for their

Approved this 13th day of May, 1868.

KAMEHANENA R.